WHEN THE NORTH WIND BLOWS THE ICE YACHTSMAN IS HAPPY.

A WILD AND EXCITING GAME THAT ONLY THE HARDIEST CAN PLAY-ITS RAPID GROWTH IN THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS-THE FIGHT FOR THE PENNANT.

Ice rachting has most appropriately been called the king of winter sports. This title may be disthe king of the house the line of the line by some, but it will certainly not be questioned by any one who has once enjoyed a sail over the frozen waters of the Hudson or Shrewsbury in one of the big white-winged flyers of the

Ice yachting is like no other sport on earth. It is a cross between a runaway lecomotive and a West The man who takes his first sail in an ice yacht, when the wintry northeast wind is blowing fifty miles an hour, experiences more kinds of sensations in the first ten minutes of the trip than if he had been dropped from a balloon or shot eat of a 13-inch gun. Tobogganing, beside ice yachting, may be compared to an afternoon slesta in a hammock. In fact, there is nothing like it in As Robert Stevenson said, it is living three to the minute. A man feels that he is scoring points on death, as every rod of space is govered at a sed approached by no other means of locomotion. Probably not 1 per cent of the people in America have ever seen an icoboat, and yet in the localihere ice yachting is possible the worm well as the men are enthusiasts, and the sport is growing in popular favor. Any one who rapidly growing in popular favor. Any one and the ice yacht thinks that the ordinary sailboat and the ice yacht are similar only shows his ignorance of the lat-ter. About the only similarity is About the only similarity is the fact that both driven by the wind, and there the like-

ANTIQUITY OF ICE YACHTING.

Ice yachting is by no means a sport that has come up recently. Its origin is clouded in mystery, but it is probable that wherever ice sports have fourished, as, for instance, in Holland, Sweden or Norway, there must have been boats propelled over the ice by means of sails. In this country it dates back at least a hundred years. The writer was shewn a pair of ice yacht runners by Ollie Booth, of Boughkeepsie, that were over a hundred years eld, and there are stories current around the club firesides of even greater antiquity than that. But fee yachting, in its improved form, is of comparatively recent date. In fact, it has come to the front within the last fifteen years, and all of the improvements that characterize the modern craft have been originated and applied within that

A majority of the articles published on ice yacht-ing have given the East, and, in particular, certain localities near New York, as the only places where ice yachting is a popular winter sport. This is not so, as will be shown later. But it is neverthetrue that the Hudson River, in the neighborheed of Poughkeepeie, and the Shrewsbury and Navesink rivers, in New-Jersey, are the headquarters. And it is also true that the boom that the sport experienced several years ago arose in the latter place to capture the challenge pennant from tests that ensued between the boats of the rival clubs great enthusiasm was aroused, and a Nathat did much to place it, on its present basis

OLD AND NEW TYPES OF YACHTS.

Years before the War of the Rebellion iceboats were sailed on the waters in the East. Down in New-Jersey, at the pretty little town at the head of navigation on the North Shrewsbury, known as Red Bank, tradition tells of the primitive affairs built by Nathan Cook and George D. Allaire. These boats were as unlike the modern craft as the present locomotive is different from the original m The body was a big, shallow hox mounted on four runners. An ordinary mast and sail were used. The forward runners were rigidly fixed to the body, and the steering runners were unhandy and cumbersome. Later on the two runners in the stern were replaced by a single runner, which was a great improvement. At first the runners were made out of skates, and some of hoop iron, but these were followed by regularly made runners of steel. Gradually the four-runner box boats passed away and talangular-shaped affairs of skeleton form sucthe present fine craft, and in general conformation

The modern type, of ice yachts are skeletonstwo main timbers are fastened together in the shape of a cross. The lengthwise timber is known as the centre plank and the cross timber as the runner plank. These timbers are, of course, as tough and strong as possible, consistent with lightness. On either end of the runner plank are fastened the runners, so secured as to move easily over the inequalities in the ice. The runners are many respects similar to the well-known bob sled familiar to a person raised in the country. They are longer and narrower, Recently the Shrewsbury men claim to have effected a marked improvement in runners. The now make them curved at both ends, like the "rocker" skate, and declare that the new runner greatly increases the speed. This is probably true, as the old runner, with the sharp rear end, under certain conditions

curved rear end now avoids. The most common rig for an iceboat is jib and mainsail, but the cat rig is frequently seen. The lateen rig is also a favorite and has many advantages. A lateen sail may be said to be the jib and mainsail all in one, supported by an extra long gaff. The latter rig is a daisy for a heavy wind, but as a great deal of racing is in light airs, the Mb and mainsail are probably more serviceable

SAILING THE CRAFT.

The cockpit is smaller than most persons suppose. It is barely large enough for three persons and is very shallow. The steering is done by means of a movable rudder runner. The rudder moves at the slightest touch and the boat answers the helmsman with surprising promptness. The ordinary tiller is used, but in some lately built boats the steering is done by the helmsman with feet. This enables him to give more attention to the sheet and the general conduct of the yacht The helmsman must keep his wits about him and be cool or there will be trouble. This is not easy when the yacht is racing along at the rate of a sudden jamming of the helm down or up would cause the boat to whirl around like a top and spill out the crew on the ice. When this occurs the men slide along on the ice for rods until brought up

Stopping an ice yacht is accomplished in the san was as stopping an ordinary saliboat-by running hen up into the wind; or in certain positions the rud-Long theice and acts as a brake. This is seldom done the ice wacht is lifted clear of the ice, and short horses," such as carpenters use, are placed under her frame. The sailing of an ice boat is a revela-tion to the uninitiated sailor. Her sheets are usually trimmed flat aft, unless the wind is so strong abeam a to cause her to silde on the los, or rear too hard, is which case the sheet is eased a little. She tacks without tilbing, and ters in running as though a big sea were behad her. Her speed is so great that unusual allow ance must be imade in steering, notwithstanding her prompt answering of the helm. An ordinary ice Yacht can be built for from \$500 to \$400, but the large Yachta run up to \$800 or \$1,000 or more, according to

the expensiveness of the fittings.

The crew of an ice yacht does-not usually exceed three in number—the helmsman and a man for each end of the runner plank. It is obvious that a strong wind the yacht must heel, and, as the d side can't go down in the water, the windward side must rise in the air. The term for this i tearing," and when an ice yacht is coming toward one, with her windward runner six to ten feet in the air, the is a startling and alarming object. One of the crew hangs on the windward end of the runner plank, his weight helping to keep that side of the craft down. In a flawy wind the experience is not pleasant. The windward runner rises suc denly, and as the puff dies away that side of the boat drops with a slam on the ice that will shake the inexperienced salor off if he is not careful. Often the weight of two men is required to keep the unmuly yacht down to business. of rising and failing as the yacht goes tearing along at tremendous speed is one which for impressiveness and novelty can only be compared to failing as

failing off the Washington Monument. WONDERFUL SPEED OF ICE YACHTS.

There are many well authenticated cases show ing the speed of ice yachts. On the Hudson River races between the yachts and the express trains that run along the shore are not uncommon, and

As far back as 1870 four of the Hudson River boats sailed together ten miles in ten minutes. They were the Zephyr, the Phantom, the Comet and the Magic. The Lucille, in the same year, is credited with nine miles in seven minutes ten seconds. In 1882 the Haze, another North River boat, did nine miles in seven minutes, and a part of the distance is said to have been covered at the rate of two miles in one minute. The Snow Flake also made nine miles in seven minutes. On Lake Minnetonka, near Minneapolis, the Irene, Commodore Hiram Fuller, sailed twenty miles in thirty min-utes thirty seconds, a fine performance, consider-

ing the length of the course. Down on the Shrewsbury, however, are perhaps the best records, not only from a speed standpoint, but from the undoubted accuracy of the speed and The sailing course there is a triangle, the distance of which is three miles. The long leg of the triangle is one and one-quarter miles, and the short leg, running almost across the river, is five-eighths of a mile. The course was regularly surveyed and measured by George Cooper, a wellknown civil engineer, and is vouched for by him as absolutely correct. Over this course the Shrewsbury boats have made excellent records. The long triangle, one and one-quarter miles, has been covered by the Scud in forty-eight seconds. The greatest feat of all was in the winter of 1892. The short leg of the triangle, five-eighths of a mile, was sailed in fifteen seconds, or at the rate of 150 miles Samuel W. Morford, an experienced man with a stop-watch. Half a dozen other stop-watches also agreed with that of the official timer. This record may, perhaps, have been equalled, possibly beaten, on the Hudson, but it is doubtful if the corroborating circumstances are as well established. Of course the start was a flying one, the Scud being at full speed when she rounded the starting stake.

The landsman often wonders how it is possible for an iceboat to sail faster than the wind. The explanation is simple. If the yacht sailed dead ahead the boat would only travel as fast as the wind; as soon as it went faster it would meet a counter current that would slow it up until the wind caught up again. But the skilled ice yachtsand gets the wind on the boat's quarter. She thus outs partly across the wind, and a constant pressure is kept on her sails. The speed may be double that of the wind, but as the latter comes over the quarter it exerts a constant "push," and the boat gathers headway at a rapid rate. As the yacht makes no leeway, owing to the firm hold of her sharp runners on the ice, it is easy to see how

COLDEST SPORT KNOWN.

the great speed is attained.

The ice yachting season is generally very short. A fall of snow will spoil the ice, or a mild winter will not develop ice of sufficient strength. But while it lasts the devotee of the sport gets enough fun out of it to last for months. It is the coldest pastime known. As it admits of no exercise, the blood soon chills. Several suits of clothes are necessary. A man who ventures out without being properly prepared will wish he had never be born. The legs of the trousers and the arms of the coat are tied at the ankles and wrists, and long stockings are drawn on over the feet and hands. Only the eyes are left uncovered. Several conts are necessary. In stormy weather goggles are worn for the eyes and a wire covering for the mouth. In such a rig, one cannot recognize his nearest friend, but these precautions are abso lutely necessary. Few women can stand the rigors tional character and publicity were given the sport of an hour's trip in cold weather, so biting is the wind when the yacht is at speed.

Sometimes an iceboat runs away, and then the scene becomes one of excitement and danger. In a sudden flaw the crew is thrown out and the yacht is left without a master. The runaway craft dashes hither and thither on the ice, and woe to the person who gets in its way. Taking the bit in its teeth, its actions are not unlike those of an unruly horse, and it is just about as hard to catch. Occasionally before it can be controlled it smashes up several of the other boats, and knocks over a

THE FIGHT FOR THE PENNANT.

The fight for supremacy of the frozen waters of the East between the fleets of the Hudson and Shrewsbury rivers during the winters from 1882 to 1892 attracted the attention of sportsmen all over the country, and made ice-yachting famous. It boomed the sport tremendously and encouraged the building of many new craft. The ice yacht challenge pennant of America is the recognized emblem of supremacy on the ice, and occupies the same place in ice-yachting circles as does the America's Cup in yachting. This pennant is a faded strip of red and white silk, but never has a trophy been more gallantly fought for and none is

The pennant was originally offered by the New-Hamburg Club, Hudson River. In March, 1881, the Poughkeepsie Club challenged, and in the race the Phantom, of the New-Hamburg Club, successfully defended it, sailing twenty miles in 57 minutes 14 seconds. Two years clapsed before the pennant was sailed for again, and in February, 1833, the Avalanche, of the Poughkeepsie Club, succeeded in capturing it, salling the twenty-mile course in an even 57 minutes. In the mean time the Shrews bury Club sent representatives up the Hudson against the New-Hamburg Club, but bad weather prevented a race. After the Poughkeepsle Club beat the New-Hamburg boats the Jerseymen tried it again, and in February, 1884, they prepared were shipped north—the Idler, the Uncle Bob, the Dreadnaught and the Tempest. The Haze, of the Poughkeepsie Club, won, the Shrewsbury Dreadnaught being a good second. The time was hour, 5 minutes, 30 seconds.

Defeat only spurred the Jerseymen on, and again they challenged. The New-Hamburg Club had the call, however, and was beaten by the Haze in a minute and fifteen seconds over one hour. The been fixed as the distance for a challenge contest. Four days later the Shrewsbury men had their innings. A new boat with lateen sails, the Soud, had shown tremendous speed in trials, and her crew were sanguine of victory. When the time came for the race the wind proved light, an unavorable condition for the Scud, whose best hold was a gale, and she was beaten, the Dreadnaught, of the Shrewsbury Club, finishing second to the Poughkeepsle boat Northern Light.

In 1887 the newly organized Hudson River Club succeeded in wresting the pennant from the Pough-keepsie Club, the Jack Frost sailing sixteen miles in 43 minutes 40 seconds. In 1888 the Shrewsbury Club challenged again, and the leade, of the Hudson River Club, won. Again in 1889 the Icicle beat the Scud. In all these races, with one or two exceptions, the Jerseymen had only one representa-tive against the defending fleet. Sometimes a doser competitors took turns in "blanketing" the chalenger, and under the conditions it seemed imposfor a single challenging boat, even though she possessed equal or possibly greater speed, to win out against the whole fleet. The Hudson boats still retain the pennant.

THE SCUD WINS THE VAN NOSTRAND CUP. On the pretty Orange Lake, six miles west of Newburg and 1,000 feet above the Hudson River, is as gallant a body of ice-yachtsmen as anywhere else on earth. Gardner Van Nostrand, a wealthy sportsman, offered a handsome sliver cup for com petition, to be held as a perpetual challenge trophy or the championship of America. In January 1831, the North Shrewsbury Club having challenged the Orange Lake Club, the race for the cup came off. The challengers were represented by the famous Scud. The defenders entered the Lady of the Lake, the Windward and the Dragon. The course was twenty miles, with ten turns of two miles each. The Scud won handsomely in 1 hour and 5 minutes excellent time for such a course. This cup is still in the possession of the Shrews-

Of late years there has not been so much racing, for the reason that the challenging clubs have and out that it is almost impossible to win unless the sailing conditions are changed. It is hoped that the different clubs may get together and a new code of rules be made. The principal point is to have only one representative from each club, the challenger and challenged, similar to the pres-ent conditions of the America's Cup races. The method of measurement should also be made uniform, some clubs taking the sail area and others the distance between runners. The distance of a challenge race should be twenty miles, and the time limit one hour. A movement is said to be on foot for the calling of such a conference, at which new rules may be made. LEADING CLUBS OF THE EAST.

The headquarters for ice-yachting in this country are the Hudson River, in the neighborhood of Poughkeepsie. On the Hudson there are three principal the largest of which is the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club, with nearly forty yachts. class boats are the Blitzen, Colonel Archibald Rogers, owner; the Boreas, Captain Grinnell; the Icicle, Captain Roosevelt; the Northern Light, Captain Barron; the Windward, Captain Riggin-

KING OF THE WINTER SPORTS to beet the Empire State Express is considered easy. son; the Zero and the Flying Cloud, Irving Grin-SPORTS OF THE OLDEN TIME. neil; the Avalanche, Captain Sands; the Jack Frost, Captain Rogers. Among other yachts are the Blizzard, the Bessie, the Dreadnaught, the Great Scott, the Santa Claus, the Dragon, the Arctic, the Arrow, the Cyclone, the Eskimo, the Dunden Darden, the Magic, the Galatea, the North Star, the Vixen, the Snow Flake, the Onteora and a dozen others of the fourth class. Two other clubs on the Hudson are the Nev-Hamburg lee Yacht Citb and the Carthage lee Yacht Club, The former has about twenty-five boats and the latter in the neighborhood of thirty. The Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club is a flourishing institution, with fifteen or sixteen fine craft, the principal ones being the Ice Queen, the Esquimau, the Troubler, the Windward, the Cold Wave, the Ice King, the Impulse, the Frolic and the Flying Jib. The Orange Lake men are thorough sportsmen and keen yachtsmen. nell; the Avalanche, Captain Sands; the

men.
Down on the Shrewsbury, at Red Bank, is the home of the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club, with a fine fleet of over thirty vessels. The Scud is the best known, having sailed a number of times against the Hidson River and Orange Lake boats. Other prominent yachts are the Uncle Bob, the Dreadnaucht, the Rocket, the Now Then, the Get There and the Georgie.

CHAMPIONS OF THE NORTHWEST. While the Hudson and Shrewsbury rivers and Orange Lake may be considered as the leading centres of ice-yachting in America, they are by no means the only places where it is a pop and well-known winter pastime. On lovely Minnetonka, near those great cities of the North west. St. Paul and Minneapolis, is a lively and growing band of re-boating enthusiasts, headed by Commodore Theodore Wetmore, of the Excelsion Ice Yacht Ciub. The Commodore brought this sport West from the Hudson, and it is now one of the chief diversions of the two cities when the froat king holds sway. Among the principal boats are the Reindeer, Commodore Wetmore; the St. Nicholas Cantain English, the Gyery, Captain

of the chief diversions of the two cities when the frost king holds sway. Among the principal boats are the Reindeer, Commodore Wetmore: the St. Nichoias. Captain English: the Gypsy. Captain Purchase: the Red Dragon. Captain Sampson; the Ictcle, Captain Bailey; the Hitzen, Captain Miller: the Blue Bird, Captain Harrison; the Bronco, Captain L. Wetmore: the Plato, Captain Maurer, and a number of others. Lake Winnebaro, Wis, has a flourishing coterie of clubs, among them being the Oshkosh, Neenah, Menosha and Fond-du-Lac, of the towns named, Regattus are sailed each winter for the Wisconsin Cup.

Lake Pepin, another Whsonsin town, is fast coming to the front in this sport. The lake is really the Mississippl River, which broadens out here to several miles in width and affords an excellent course. Clustering on its banks are the towns of Lake City, Stockholm, Pepin, Frontenac and Wauketa. Pepin is the principal, and the club hears that name. St. Paul is less than fifty miles away on the opposite side of the river. Over thirty years ago the lieboat, then a very crude siffair, was not unknown here, and little by little the sport advanced until the Pepin boats compare with any in the country. Each winter numerous races are held, and several years ago the Pepin men journeyed over to Minnetonka and captured the challenge cup and pennant from the yachtsmen of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Pepin yachts have an enviable record for speed, one of the heat being a race of twenty miles in thirty milutes, or an average rate of a mile in a minute and a haif. Like their rowing friends of Wisconsin University, the Westerners have an itehing to try conclusions with the East, and a contest with the racing queens of the Hudson or Shrewsbury is not improvable in the

The Burlington Ice Yacht Club, on the Delaware River, in New-Jersey, has about twenty fine yachts, some of them very fast.

James Botteaver

ATHLETES FALL CAMPAIGN.

KNICKERBOCKER CLUB'S PLANS FOR FOOTBALL AND WATER POLO.

GOODLY SQUAD OF PIGSKIN CHASERS IN TRAIN ING SWIMMERS ARRANGING FOR SPORT IN THE BIG TANK.

The war played havoc with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, as it did with so many other organ izations devoted to sport, and the members are just now beginning to recover from its effects This summer has been the duliest in athletics for many seasons, but every one looks for a big revival Knickerbocker Athletic Club was well represente at the front in most branches of the service, and even now all of the club's warlike members have

J. M. Kinney, one of the all-round athletes of the club and captain of last winter's basket-ball team, will be badly missed this season. Kinney is a nephew of ex-Secretary Lamont, and when the war broke out he got a place on General Merritt's staff, and went to the Philippines. He ranks as a lieutenant, and is in the Quartermaster's De partment. Several other members also are still with the armies of occupation, and garrison duty may keep them out of the athletic world this win-

Just now the Knickerbocker Club is looking forward to its football plans with most interest. A goodly squad of "pigskin chasers" has gone into training for the fall campaign and a schedule of has been secured, and the Knickerbocker players will train there. This field is much more convenient to the clubhouse than Manhattan Field, and the Knickerbocker people say that it is impossible to make reasonable arrangements for the use of the

famous ground its predecesors laid out.

There will be two new state on the Knickerbocker football team this fall. The famous "Billy" Ohl, the former fullback for Cornell University, will play fullback for the Knickerbocker Athletic Club this fall, while Valentine, last year's captain and fullback of the New-York University football team, will also play back of the line for the Knickerwill also play back of the line for the Knicker-bockers this fail. The club also has most of its eleven of last year that beat the Orange Athletic Club's crack team and played so many other creditable games. Hughes, Cornell and Schafer, of the former Volunteer Football Club, will be in the line again, and Hughes will probably act as capitaln again this season. Kindgen, the six foot-three guard, will add his 204 pounds of weight to the glub's heavy rush line, while Miller, of De La Salie Institute, and Beers, the Harnard School crack hurdler, two interscholastic players of considerable skill, will also be valuable, the former being particularly useful as quarter-back because of his athletic speed. O'Connor, one of the famous old halfbacks of the Manhatian Athletic Club, will play again, and Neidlinger and Larendon, of last year's team, will also be available.

again, and Neidlinger and Larendon, of last year's team, will also be available. It is doubtful if the Knickerbocker football team It is doubtful if the Knickerbocker football team will play any home games, although an effort is being made to get a match with Cornell, to take place on Manhattan Fleid. Lack of a suitable "gridfron" will make them play most of their games away from home. A special ten-day trip will probably be made through Pennsylvania in October or November, and games played with all the smaller college teams in that section, ending up with one against the crack Pittsburg Athletic Club team.

The swimmers of the club are making plans already for their winter sport in the club's big tank, and a formidable team of them will enter the changlonship races at Trayers Island a week from next ready for their winter sport in the club's big tank, and a formidable team of them will enter the championship races at Travers Island a week from next Saturday. The Knickerhocker's "Cherry Diamond" will be represented by tweive swimmers in these contests, and several of them will enter two or three races each. The team will be composed of Wotherspoon, Abbott. Kersey, Reeder. Handley, Sivori and Clement, in the 100-yard and 220-yard races, and Reuss, Farley, Greenhall, Ruder, Van Cleaf and Reilly in those of longer distances. The Knickerbockers will also have a team of track and field games at Travers Island the same day, but they do not expect to carry off many of the honors. Almost all of these swimmers will play on the water polo teams during the winter. The first team will probably be made up of H. H. Reeder, captain; William Reuss, G. W. Van Cleaf, H. A. King, F. H. Schafer and H. H. Wotherspoon, fr. Among the cubstitutes for the team are A. F. Beers and L. B. Handley, beside the other swimmers entered in the races of next week. The Knickerbocker water polo team won the championship tournament given in Rosten last winter, their opponents including the

Handley, beside the other swimmers entered in the races of next week. The Knickerbocker water poloteam won the champlonship tournament given in Boston last winter, their opponents including the crack New-York Athletic Club, the Boston Athletic Association and the University of Pennsylvania teams. They have great hopes, too, of repeating their victory in the Amateur Athletic Union champlonship tournament next winter.

Next to water polo basket-ball is very dear to the hearts of the Knickerbocker athletes. They are very proud of their team and the regular weekly matches in the big gymnasium always attract large audiences Thursday nights. The "gym" is always cleared out for basket-ball, and the club's schedule is first filled up with home games on these evenings before any other dates are considered. Thursdays are requiar ladies' days at the club, and there are always crowds who stay for dinner at the club and see the basket-ball game in the avening. This year a new captain will have to be chosen in place of Klnney, and it is probable that Reus, the swimmer and water nolo mayer, will be that man. Of the other old players who will make up the team this year. Keown, Waters, Stripple and Meyerhoff are about the best. The Knickerbocker team plays only agains, registered amateurs, and the team is open to challenges. The regular practice days are Tuesdays and Saturdays, and then the new players in the club get a chance

Knickerbocker team plays only agains; registered amateurs, and the team is open to challenges. The regular practice days are Tuesdays and Saturdays, and then the new players in the club get a chance to be tried against the regular team men.

A determined effort will be made this winter to popularize the gymnasium tank and other athietic conveniences of the clubhouse with the members. Handicap competitions for them will be held frequently all winter, and monthly tournaments at handball and "squash" rackets will also be held in the two courts that have been built on the roof. These two games are very popular among the members, and much interest is already shown in the plans along this line.

For the less athletically inclined there will be smoking concerts every Saturday night and ladies' days once each month. Billiard, nool, revolver shooting and bowling tournaments will also be held during the winter and unless present signs fall the coming season will be a more active one at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club than it has experienced for some years.

ANCIENT PLEASURES OF EMPERORS, PRINCES, PRIESTS AND YEOMEN.

ARCHERY, MADE FAMOUS BY ROBIN HOOD-THE GREAT CRAZE FOR FALCONRY-COURSING, GOLF, TENNIS, QUARTER-TERSTAFF AND QUINTAIN. Let imagination take our thoughts back three

hundred years, and set before our eyes a castle surrounded by valley, wood and stream. The time shall be a morning in spring, the occasion a visit us an entertainment wherein almost all forms of sitdoor recreation shall be shown. Already the plain that stretches away in front of the castle is the scene of great activity. The butts for the archers are being placed in order; platforms for jugglers, acrobats and contortionists are being ected; here and there are groups of young blades practising at quarterstaff or backsword play; the nnis courts are being newly marked, and where the valley creeps up to the level we see the signs of the golf links. The morning meal is dispatched-cold beef and humming ale for the men; frumenty, bread and honey or like light morsels for the women-the groups are issuing forth from the castle. Here is one-courtiers, ladies and a bishop; each bears upon his or her wrist a hooded falcon The bells attached to the jesses tinkle in the misty morning air; suddenly one is released-she darts heavenward, and soon comes half-tumbling, half-flying, toward the earth, a heron entangled in her taions. Other groups are now coming on the scene. Here is one-retainers of the castle, holding in leash several brace of hounds. Behind follow the men with the horses ready saddled; their masters will hunt for deer in the woods near at hand. hounds are as eager for the coursing as any one, and can scarcely be restrained. Here is another knot of men. Their green suits and their longbows proclaim their trade; they will, during the day, most for a prize offered by one of the royal visitors a purse of silk, wherein gold pieces clink The men talk eagerly-they have seen the prize, and it is worthy of their best efforts.

Now the lads and lasses come trooping out-some to play at tennis, some at stool ball, some at trap ball. Here and there one of them bears a hawk upon his fist, and some of the older lads carry a bow and sheaf of arrows at their sides. Truly, the scene is a gay one. The bright colors in which the noble guests are arrayed, the brave sounds of the music, the neighing of the horses and the baying inds-all make up such a picture as we of to-day have never seen and can never hope

Those pursuits which are to-day almost purely pastimes were in the earlier days so nearly allied the needs of existence that they could scarcely be called recreation. Archery was necessary in war and peace; hounds were necessary in taking deer and hare for food, and many a fat pigeon reached the table through the aid of the falcon that would have been lacking otherwise.

THE NORLE SPORT OF ARCHERY.

Archery was one of the most important occupations of the time. The Romans introduced the bow into Britain, but its history goes back to the days of mythology, for Apollo is credited with being an expert bowman, as are also Perses, son of Perseus, Scythes, son of Jupiter. At the battle of Agincourt, in 1415, under Henry V, the victory of the British is ascribed to the archers. In the reign of Edward III practice with the how was enjoined by law, and Richard II issued mandates compelling all servants to spend a certain portion of each Sunday and holiday in improving their skill at archery. Henry VIII made it obligatory for fathers to provide a bow and arrows for their sons when they had reached the age of seven years. At seventeen each lad was to provide a bow and four arrows for himself. Special sections regarding the manufacture of archery implements were also provided, for instance, bowyers were to make ordinary ir made of these woods one was to be made of its elasticits, strength and toughness. At the same period a law was passed providing indemnification n the charge of murder for all who should acci-

A bow in the hands of a strong and skilful archer was a weapon to be feared. In one of the battles that day it is related that certain Welsh bowmen shot their arrows with such strength that they passed through an oaken door four inches in thickof the battle of Otterburn, 1388, occur the following lines, which show what force an arrow could be

He had a bow bent in his band Made of a trusty tree; An arrow of a cloth-yard long Up to the head drew hee;

Against Sir Hugh Montgomery So right the shaft he set! The grey goose-winge that was thereon In his hart's bloode was wett.

greater distance-one detailing the killing of a deer greater distance—one detailing the killing of a deer at a distance of a quarter of a mile. The string was a most important adjunct, being made usually of twisted slik. Roger Ascham, who wrote a treatise on archery, published in 1645, says: In warre if a Stringe breake the man is lost, and is no man, for his weapon is gone—and although he have two stringes put on at once, yet he shall have small leasure and lesse roome to bend his Bowe; therefore God send us good stringes both

have small leasure and lesse rooms to bend his lower therefore God send us good stringes both or warre and peace.

Arrows were occasionally used for signalling, this

being done by perforated balls of horn attached to the shaft. These were called whistling arrows. In 1515, while the English King and Queen were at Greenwich, Robin Hood, the famous outlaw, asked the royal pair to see him shoot. The chronicles states that "their arrows whistled by craft of their head, so that the noise was strange and great, and much pleased the King and Queen." FALCONRY, THE SPORT OF KINGS.

Certain Thracians are said by Pliny to have originated the idea of using hawks to aid in the capture of winged game. About the year 650 Bontface, Archbishop of Mons, presented to Ethelbert, King of Kent, one bawk and two falcons. Frederic Barbarossa, a German king, who invaded Rome in the twelfth century, has the reputation of being the first in medieval history to take up hewking as one of the regular sports of his Court Hawking grew slowly in favor during the two following centuries, but one finds little reference to it till the time of James I. He took a great interest in sports of all kinds, and about the year 1-25 issued an essay on the sports and amusements of the day, indersing some and denouncing others.

of the day, indorsing some and denouncing others.

Of hawking he wrote:

As for hawking, I condemn it not, but I must praise it more spar-lingly (than hunting) because it neither resembles the warres so hears as hunting doeth in making a man hardle and skilfully ridden in all grounds, and is more uncertain and subject to mischances, and which is worst of all, there through an extreme stirrer up of the passions.

In the time of Edward III nearly all field sports were encouraged. The King himself gave most of his leisure time to hawking and hunting, and it is related of him that in one of his invasions of France his retinue included thirty falconiers on horseback, whose sole duty it was to care for the royal birds. During the reign of this monarch s number of special laws governing hawking were passed. A person stealing or concealing a hawk was liable for felony, and the Bishop of Ely excommunicated a member of his church who was detected stealing a hawk which was sitting on her perch in the cloisters. The severity of the pun-ishment may be in part accounted for by the fact that the bird was the Bishop's personal property.

This brings us to the subject of clerical partici-pation in the sports of the day. It was then common for the religious fraternity to take part in all the gentler pursuits of the field. To such as extent did they give their time to these devices that it became at last almost a public scandal Chaucer complained that the clergy were better versed in hawking and hunting than in the work to which they were supposed to have consecrated their lives. King Henry II finally annulled the law which permitted the clergy to take part in the sports and amusements of the period, and his proclamation absolutely forbade any but the higher ranks of ecclesiastics to spend any time in hawk ing or hunting.

The relative importance of sports and education as regarded in the middle centuries is explained by the following, from the pen of one of the writ-

It is enough for the sons of noblemen to wind their horn and carry their hawke fair, and leave study and learning to the children of meaner peo-The grand fauconnier of France was an officer of great importance. He was attended on State oc-

hawks, licensed all venders of the birds, and ex-acted a tax on each hawk kept. When the King

He was allowed to keep three hundred

rode abroad one of his chief attendants was the grand fauconnier, and in various other ways was the importance of the office signalized.

In these democratic days farmer and king may have an equal choice of almost anything the world affords, practically the only condition governing being the amount of money necessary. In the days when hawking flourished, and men of rank were seldom to be seen in public without a hawk upon their fists, the regulations governing the privileges to which a man's rank entitled him were very strict. Regarding hawks, the law prescribed that the eagle or vulture was to be reserved for emperors only, a faucon gentle was for princes, the gos hawk for yeomen, and the sparrow hawk for priests. Neither rank might possess any breed above that prescribed for them. The value of the birds was frequently enormous, one writer stating that "A thousand pounds was this day paid for a cast (two) of hawks, and very fine they were, and

At the beginning of the seventeenth century the sport of hunting with hawks was at its zenith. It declined quickly after that, and a hundred years later was almost forgotten. Like many another sport of the day, he who gave himself over to it frequently became a spendthrift. Sir Thomas More, a poet of the reign of Henry VIII, in stating the privileges of a youth arrived at manhood's estate, says:

Man-hod I am, therefore I me delyght
To hunt and hawke, to nourish up and fede
The greyhound to the course, the hawke to the

And to bestryde a good and lusty stede. The consequences of a too ardent devotion to the sport are quaintly told by Burton in his "Anatomy

of Melancholy" (1660): Hunting and hawking are honest recreations, and fit for some great men, but not for every base inferior person who, while they maintain their faultwoner and dogs, and hunting-nags, their wealth runs away with their hounds, and their fortunes fly away with their hawkes.

The hawks were taken from their nests when quite young and trained with the utmost care. They were kept hooded a great part of the time, until they were thoroughly accustomed to their masters they were thoroughly accustomed to their masters or mistresses, who were recommended by the authorities on the sport to keep the birds constantly near them. When the falcon was taken to the field, she (the female hawk being most generally used) was perched upon the wrist of her owner. Rings of leather, called bewits, encircled her legs, to each of which a thong was attached, which was passed around the owner's fingers. This was called a Jess, and fastened to the bewits were hells, so that the bird could be found by the sound. A leash was also attached to reclaim the bird when training. The hawks were fed upon pigeons, larks or other live birds, thus engouraging the materal fierceness of their disposition. The desirable points of a good falcon included high and large epitia, a large black eye, round head, short, thick, azure benk, large feet and long wings.

COURSING IN THE FIRST CENTURIES.

COURSING IN THE FIRST CENTURIES. The pursuit of the deer, hare and fox with trained

dogs is, like archery, a sport whose history dates from the first centuries of the present era. A Greek writer, Arrian, wrote about the year 150 a work upon coursing, wherein he showed himself more humane in his feelings than many who pursued the sport fifteen or sixteen centuries later, for he tells how he struck his head with sorrow if he did not get to the quarry in time to prevent its being torn or worried by the dogs.

Greyhounds have been trained from time immemorial for the pursuit of game. A number of coursing clubs have existed for generations in England, and the several hunting clubs to be found in this country show that Americans are taking an inreased interest in this gallant recreation. of hounds is all that usage permits generally to pursue the hare; more are allowed for deer, and s full pack of foxhounds makes the scene a lively where Reynard is the chase. In the time of Elizabeth the sportsmen had a law passed that the hare should have 20 yards start before the dogs In hunting the deer there were two methods-the

forest coursing and coursing in the paddock. In the latter terriers were sent out to drive away the deer before the bounds were loosed.

The breeding of bounds for coursing was entered into with great particularity. The old authorities tell minutely of the rearing, education and care to be bestowed upon the dogs, and the old writers have given us stirring literature on the sport. It was recommended for the megrims; disappointment in love, domestic troubles and indigestion-a wide variety of nilments, to be sure. One of the old noems begins with a verse which is as fine a picture of an English morning as anything I have

wer read:

When smoke upwreathes from humble cuts
And milkmaids fill their pails.
And nature's dewy robe of green
The breath of morn exhales.
When o'er the mist-emerging hill
The rosy sunbeams play
And tremble in the fueld drops
Which gem the hawthorn spray.
Th' impatient pointers we unbind,
Eager and panting from the den,
O'er stubblefield and heath and fen
They sweep the dew and snuff the wind.

Another poet implores all who suffer from any trouble whatsoever to seek solace in the sound of he horn and the cry of the hounds. His words are homely, but forceful, as one couplet will indicate:

Come here, ye old codgers, whose nerves are un-

the sport must have ever been a spirited one and such it is to-day. We have few deer to hunt, and instead of Reynard must often make the anise seed suffice for a scent. But when the hounds are started one can well imagine such a scene as is described in one of the ballads of four centuries

ago, of which the following verse is a sample: The hounds ran swiftly through the woods. The nimble deere to take,
That with their cries the hills and dales.
An echo shrill did make.

LESSER SPORTS OF THE TIME.

The antiquity of many outdoor recreations will surprise those who imagine that the amusements which engross their attention are of recent date. Cennis, for instance, is two thousand years old, or more. A poet who flourished a hundred years be-

Thrist wrote the following beautiful lines: Love acts the following beautiful lines:
Love acts the tennis-player's part,
And throws to thee my panting heart;
Hellodoral ere it fall
Let Desire catch swift the ball;
Let her in the ball court move,
Follow in the game of love;
if thou throw me back again,
I shall of foul play exmplsin.

Golf or goff, as it was spelled in the early days, was a favorite sport of royalty, and James II was the best player of his time, with one exception, that being an Edinburgh shoemaker named Pater-Somewhat similar to goff was pall mall, or bandy bail. This consisted in knocking a ball through a suspended ring, the person accomplish-ing this with the least number of blows being the dinner. Such a favorite was this game in London that a certain portion of the city was given over to it, finally resulting in the thoroughfare now Other sports in which a ball was introduced, and

in which we may find the ancestry of many of our games of this day were hurling, club ball, stool ball, trap ball and balloon ball. The first was generally played between two villages, and from con-temporary descriptions must have resembled the hockey of to-day. The aim of the players was to drive the ball over field and river, through wood and marsh, to or beyond a house selected as a goal, the players from the one village driving to the other. Expert players were able to balance the ball on their clubs and run with it many rods, wherein the game resembles our present lacrosse. Club ball was much like the American game of baseball and stool ball is believed to have been the early in a receptacle elevated about two feet from the club. Balloon ball was played with a small bladder as often as anything else; this was simply tossed or thrown from one person to another, the hand being used as a bat. eing used as a bat. The early form of football does not appear to

have been materially different from that played at the present day. One of the writers of the seventeenth century says: "It is a bloody and murdering practice-a devilish pastime." That personal animosity was permitted to enter into the sport we cannot doubt when we read further that it begot "beastly fury and extreme violence," and that those playing did so at the risk of breaking necks, arms, legs

Other peaceful and gentle recreations of the olden time were quarter-staff, backsword play, slinging and quintain. In the first a good hickory or oak rod eight feet long and two inches or more in diameter was firmly grasped in the middle by one hand, the other holding loosely one of the ends. As a means of defence a quarter-staff was admirable; as a sport, when one of the players succeeded in drawing blood on the other's head the game was considered won. Backsword play was conducted, generally, on a plank staging four feet from the ground. The stick, somewhat larger than a cane, was held in the right hand, and a sort of guard was maintained with the aid of a strap or rope attached to the left leg and fastened to the left arm. This strap, when the arm was lifted, prevented the blows of the stick failing on that part of the body. The head above the eyes was the mark aimed at, and when the blood was drawn—i. e., "the head broken"—time was called. Other peaceful and gentle recreations of the olden

Slinging arrived at a considerable degree of perfection in the Middle Ages. Additional force was

given the sling by attaching it to a stick about given the sling by attaching it to a stick about four feet long.

Quintain nearly approached the jousts practised in a tournament of knights. At first a tree was selected, at which a spear was aimed; then a log was cut to resemble a human form, and finally it was arranged to turn so that if the mark was not hit fairly an arm would swing around and strike the luckless tilter smartly on the back, unless his agility was such that he could get out of the way in time. A water quintain resembled the other, the player essaying the tilt in a boat or on a log or plank.

Tossing the caber was a Scotch sport. The caber was a small tree or beam, larger and heavier at one end than at the other. The player held it perpendicularly, the small end down, and his object was to toss it so that it would fall on the other end.

I will not attempt to make more than a passing reference to anging for the subject requires a

other end.

I will not attempt to make more than a passing reference to angling, for the subject requires a comprehensive treatment that my limited space will not permit. How well it was loved by those of quiet habit and contemplative mind can best be seen by a perusal of Izaak Walton's treatise on angling, wherein he recommends it as above all other pursuits for a man's leisure moments. It is so to-day, in the opinion of many, and who shall gainsay it?

If this about description

so to-day, in the opinion of many, and gainsay it?

If this short description of some of the amusements that engaged the attention of the men and women of the past centuries shall awaken a fittul wish for the "good old times," let me warn those who would like to see them come again that were their wish gratified they would probably be most unhappy. Rational amusements are everywhere to be found, and were we obliged to endure the lack of comfort that was the accompaniment of the hearty sports of other years, we should one and all lose interest in the merry days of old.

Roderic Confield

POPULARITY OF WRESTLING.

ATHLETES TAKING TO IT ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

INTEREST ESPECIALLY STRONG ON THE PACIFIC COAST-MULDOON AND THE TERRIBLE TURK-AMATEURS IN THIS CITY.

Wrestling is growing in favor with athletic clube all over the country. Not only in New-York and in other Eastern cities, but as far West as San Francisco and away up in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia interest in this splendid allcound exercise has been increasing of late years. Instructors have organized classes, and these classes have grown rapidly. In the New-York Ath-letic Club, for instance, the wrestling class is the largest class in the club, larger even than the box-ing class. Six years ago there were not half a lozen wrestlers in this club, while in the first six months of this year 118 men have been coming to the wrestling room regularly two or three times a week. Some twenty of these who have been in

town during the summer have been on hand

through the terribly hot spell. Over at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club also the men have been wrestling regularly, and there will be a chance soon for some lively interclub Under "Billy" Coop, of the Schuylkill ontests. Navy, a lot of Philadelphia men have developed themselves, and can put up a thoroughly scientific bout, as several New-York amateur wrestlers know full well. There has been wrestling in Boston always, but most especially at Harvard, where Mr. Lathrop has developed the muscles of some of the best "tackles" of the 'Varsity football teams by making them wrestle on the mats in Hemmenway Gymnasium. In Chicago Stagg is heartily in favor wrestling, and the University men are taking hold of one another scientifically to their reciprocal advantage. In New-Orleans and throughout the middle West, wherever there are athletic clubs,

the sport prospers.

George Meeling, or "Little Bibby," as he is called, has seventy men a week in his classes in the Olympic Athletic Club, in San Francisco. He is a first-rate man, and is likely to win the Pacific Coast championship for his club. The clubs in Portland, Ore.; Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.; Victoria, Vancouver and New-Westminster, British Columbia and a few other towns in that distant part of the world have an athletic league, and there are exceedingly lively bouts every year for the wrestling championship of the Pacific Northwest. Recently Butte, Mont., has applied for per-mission to join in. As Butte has a strong football team, which plays all over the West, from Omaha to San Francisco, and as wrestling is an excellent preparation for that game, giving, as it does, a very onsiderable guarantee against a player's injury from rough usage, it is not strange that wrestling should be coming into vogue in the "wild and woolly" football centres. Already it is a notable achievement to win a wrestling championship. The winner is proud of his title. Had he not been a sound man he could not have won, and accordingly he is treated with consideration. If interest in the sport continues to increase at the present rate, the Western clubs will be sending challenges East before long, and men on the Atlantic Coast will have an opportunity to test the mettle of their brothers from the other side of the Rocky Moun-

Muldoon did a great deal for wrestling-n than any other man in this country, probably. Matner did much also, but these two are dead, and Muldoon has set up a sanitarium at White Plains 'The Solid Man" has withdrawn from public life. Bowen, Whistler, Cristol and Miller are no longer in evidence. With the disappearance of these exponents of the art and science of wrestling there came a decided full in public interest. Evan Lewis has been over to England and thrown the best men there, and Roeber has been going about with various companies on the road, doing excellent work; but this has been insufficient to keep the general public interested to anything like the extent that is shown in a Corbett-Fitzsimmons "boxing contest," for instance. The two flascos with the "Terrible Turk" gave wrestling an unfortunate setback in New-York. This was due to mismanage-Never was there any one like him in this country before, and, likely enough, in the world. He weighed over three hundred pounds, had a very long reach, was muscled all over, and was wonder-fully quick on his feet. He was indeed away above any "class," and no one could be found to put up an even match against him. He was as far from a fake as could be, but his engagements here fizzled. He did not fall so badly in the Western States.
While popular interest in wrestling has fallen off

to it most kindly. Its great merit is its adaptability, and then it is interesting enough to be a thorough diversion. It rests the mind, furnishes recreation and strengthens the whole body. Almost all of the physicians belonging to the New-York Athletic Club have joined the wrestling class, and their example has led others to do likewise. Beginners commence gently and work up their strength gradually, always guarded by the instructor against over-exertion. In this way the roughness that is associated with wrestling in most persons' minds is avoided. In some cases progress is slow at first, but it is sure always. It is far to say that no other exercise brings into play all the muscles of the body in a more thorough manner. No other exercise is more interesting to those who take part in it. It agrees with young and old, and is particularly valuable to men who have little opportunity to exercise out of doors. It takes time to learn-a year or two more to get the experience that only comes from meeting different men and learning their ways and how to deal with their respective methods. But the work is never duil. There is always something new to look forward to, while in the mean time the wrestler has health and is increasing in strength daily. If a man can wrestle well he has an absolute guarantee of physical fitness. He is strong all gover, but not muscles-bound. He has a clear eye, a good appetite, an elastic step, he sleeps well, and has confidence in himself wherever he goes.

The catch-as-catch-can style of wrestling is the favorte in America. The name explains itself. It is much the same as the Lancashire style in England. The "coliar-and-clow" style furnishes the most sport, because it is the liveliest. There are more different "holds," and, of course, more defences.

In its opportunities for generalship a wrestling bout is like a military campaign. Success depends upon strategy more than upon strength, though, other things being equal, the stronger man whis with armies of nearly equal strength mether, ceneral would try to crush his adversary by a direct attack. He would rot of do by mere brute force. So with the wrestler, who seeks by feinting, by changing from one hold to another and by false attacks to gain a coveted hold and so to throw him entere letic Club have joined the wrestling class, and their example has led others to do likewise. Be-

since Muldoon's time, amateur athletes have taken

among the New-Yorkers who have gained prominence in wrestling recently are Richard Stevens, the famous tennis player, who has won a championship in his class; Dr. G. M. Hammond, a clever for the club, who has developed with wonderful rapidity; George Bechtel, of Staten Island, the middle-weight champion, who represented the club in the Amateur Athletic Union tournament in Philadelphia last year, and according to the Amateur Athletic Union rules was entitled to the decision, it is said; W. H. Page, Jr., who has won the championship twice at 145 pounds; Harry Enos, who has held the heavy-weight championship; Joseph Keppler, of "Puck," who won the middle-weight championship in 1895; Dr. A. T. Stafford, who won in his class in 1895 and 1871; Charles Coster and Edward Wynock, the famous bicycle rider, who won both the middle and the heavy-weight championships in 1896.